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the temperance movement in Chile, the author goes on to say that "a venerable missionary pastor, who came down to Chile more than a quarter of a century ago in an old paddle-wheeled boat from Callao, went so far as to say that the Catholic Church in Chile was built on liquor." To say that the assertion is false would be putting it mildly, and as the author himself states "this would be considered a partisan and extreme statement by many," and we may add, a striking illustration of his own viewpoint regarding the Catholic Church as expressed in this chapter. It is consoling, however, to note that on (p. 363) we are told that, "The Catholic Church is also showing signs of modern adaptation. . . . For example I attended a large meeting of boy scouts in the Cathedral at Buenos Aires." The words of a Spanish critic "es bastante" are most apropos. But before concluding a review of this chapter attention should be called to the statement on (p. 352) that "Chile spends less than half as much annually for education as does Columbia University." According to the Sinopsis Estadística de la Republica de Chile año 1918 (Published at Santiago de Chile, Sociedad Imprenta Y Litografía Universo, Galeria Alessandri), we learn that the Chilean Government spends yearly more than 50,000,000 pesos or 12,000,000 dollars for educational purposes. What a startling conclusion does such a comparison afford! Truly the author's "singular insight" is not manifested in this chapter. The modern business man, no doubt, will find the book quite useful; a work which may be read for recreative, as well as for business purposes. The illustrations, as a rule, are very creditable.

J. HUGH O'DONNELL, C. S. C.

Franciscans and the Protestant Revolution in England. By Francis Borgia Steck, O.F.M. Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago, Ill. Pp. 344.

This work was intended to confute, at least so far as England is concerned, the oft-repeated charge that one of "the causes . . . for the rapid spread of Protestantism in Europe (was) the inactivity and degeneracy of the so-called old Orders at the time when the conflict began." The work is divided into

two parts: the first beginning with a description of the arrival of the first Franciscans in England and their subsequent growth in numbers and popularity up to and including the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. Chapters are devoted to several noted Franciscans both regular and tertiary seculars, among the latter being Sir Thomas More and the ill-fated Queen Catherine of Aragon. The constancy of the friars in opposing the king's divorce won his enmity and while their possessions were few and did not excite his cupidity so much as some of the other Orders, their steadfast adherence to the cause of the queen made them the special objects of his fury. The chronicle from this point is but a compilation of martyrdoms, exiles, and troubles—as indeed, is all English Catholic history at this time. It deals with the brief respite during the reign of Mary and the renewed severity of the time of Elizabeth.

The second part of the book is devoted to the lot of the Franciscans under the Stuarts and the Commonwealth, and here, in spite of the fact that the monarchs were personally favorable to things Catholic, the persecutions were equally severe with those of the previous generation. The gradual protestantising of the English people is clearly shown. In the beginning they held with the friars when the king was determined on their extermination, later when the kings relented the people's minds were poisoned so that they were implacable. It is a sad story but faithfully recounted and it forms a glorious page in the *Annales Minorum*.

References for every statement are given in copious footnotes and the book gives every evidence of scholarly care and exactness, as would be expected in a provincial professor of history. It is well bound and printed and contains a number of portraits of noteworthy English Franciscans, that of Joannes Duns Scotus, O. F. M., to whose memory as "the most illustrious member of the First Province of English Franciscans" the work is dedicated, being the frontispiece. A full index of names and places is added at the end.

FLOYD KEELER.